

PLANTATION MAN OF KAUAI AGAINST FRITTERING AWAY OF PUBLIC LANDS

Lihue President Says Territory Should Not Lose Sugar Lands

Homesteaders are welcome to the undeveloped lands of this territory, many of which are capable of cane and other production, but the plantation lands which have been brought to a high state of development after years of effort and huge expenditures of money should not be "bartered" away.

This is the opinion of Hans Isenberg, president of Lihue Plantation, given in an interview to the Star-Bulletin. Mr. Isenberg says such action would mean a distinct financial loss to the government.

"I am heartily in favor of homesteading in its true sense," says the plantation man, "but I do not believe it is true homesteading for men to come upon land that has been brought to a high state of cultivation and reap the benefits that other persons have wrought. The idea of homesteading is for the homeseeker to bring undeveloped soil to a state of cultivation and productivity, in return for which he becomes owner of the land."

Much of the plantation land was cleared of stones at a big expense,

says Mr. Isenberg, sometimes as high as \$200 an acre. In Kapaa homesteaders are getting whole tracts for \$500 and some have sold for as high as \$18,000 with hardly so much as turning their hands to the soil.

Divide plantation land into homesteads and the sugar production will drop immediately, Mr. Isenberg believes. The homesteader will plant one thing here and another there and put a road or two through his place, all of which cuts down the sugar producing area.

If the government is cheated, the people as a whole are cheated, he says, for the benefit of a few. He does not believe that the revenue from the lands if transferred will ever be as much as if the leases are returned to the plantations.

Lihue Plantation now has 1000 acres of government land lying fallow where the ratoons have been taken off. This is part of the land on which the lease has expired. If it is open for homesteading it will not be possible to get the next crop off of it for three years, he believes.

An interesting thing in homesteading is that homestead land cannot be sold to a corporation, although it can be sold to an individual. That individual can sell to another individual but never to a corporation.

CHINESE LABOR REAL NECESSITY SOLON'S BELIEF

Poindexter Says Help is Scarce on Mainland; Islands Must Take What They Get

Senator Poindexter since he has been on the islands has heard more lobbying for the admission of Chinese labor into the territory than on any other problem confronting Hawaii. So far he has been approached by only those who are interested in obtaining more labor for the territory.

It is a question with many sides to it and he is not prepared to say that he has made up his mind on the subject, but he has stated to the Star-Bulletin representative that he would like to hear from all concerned in the matter.

Judging from what he has heard the senator is inclined to believe that perhaps the waiving of the regulations to admit 30,000 Chinese laborers is perhaps a wise economic move.

The senator from what he has learned of the situation and knowing that in the states the shortage of not only farm help but industrial labor is also scarce, is inclined to think that perhaps the only additional labor the territory can secure is from the Orient.

"From what I have seen of the conditions here I would say that you can hardly expect an American, I mean a real States American, to labor in the

plantations and the rice fields and do the same work on the same scale of living as your Oriental workman. Not only would you not expect them to do, but I dare say even if you did rely on them the American labor could not be found because of the acute shortage in the states and to get American labor you would have to make high inducements.

"Now then if you can't get American labor what is the solution. You must have labor to keep your industries going. If not American you must have what you can get. And as I am told there remains only the Far East, perhaps Porto Rico to draw from.

"It seems to me to be a case of not what you want or would prefer, but what you must have and to get such a necessity, in the face of existing conditions elsewhere, you must take advantage under your limitations and do the best you can.

"But I agree that in the territory there should be government regulations that would prohibit an alien from becoming the owner of land. Such laws are in force in most of the Pacific coast states. That would solve one of your problems."

BOY WALKS 119 MILES TO ENLIST; REJECTED ON ACCOUNT OF HEART

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Walking 119 miles from Manhattan, Kan., to the recruiting station in Kansas City to enlist until the "kaiser is dethroned" or "is done for," Claude C. Phlegar, 20 years old, met with disappointment when the examining physician found that he was unfit for service because his heart is defective.

The recruiting officer, however, is sure the boy has a "good heart."

PATENT OFFICE SHOWS KAISER WANTED WORLD

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5. — Proof that Germany plotted the war for world domination for at least ten years before she struck the blow in 1914 has lain hidden in Washington unknown for years. The plans for many of Germany's deadliest surprises have been deposited in the United States patent office. Under the trading with the enemy act they may now be licensed to United States manufacturers and turned against Germany.

Investigation Made
An investigation in the patent office reveals:

1—The horrible flame projector and gas shells that killed thousands of the allies, taken unaware by this new barbarity of warfare, were on record.

2—The great activity before the war in improving German submarines that now are sinking our transports and destroying the supply ships of the allies.

3—Inventions in aerial and anti-aerial ordnance that found the rest of the world unprepared in 1914.

4—New grenades, heavy cannon, field ordnance improvements and high explosive shells of the sort that made Belgium's supposedly modern defenses obsolete.

Large Number
These records were assembled through a search of the patent office

to learn what German-owned inventions could be used by American manufacturers under the trading with the enemy act. The regulations of the federal trade commission just having been issued for governing the release by license of these patents, it is found that there are more than 20,000 of them.

The patent office records show few German inventions of humanitarian aspect, compared with patents of that sort to other foreigners. For instance, in one department out of hundreds of artificial limb patents only one German-owned could be found.

The flame projecting apparatus, the invention of a German, Richard Fielder, was patented in Germany a year before the war began.

President Wilson issued an appeal to the people to contribute to the Syrian relief fund.

BALAS AT NAMING HIS SONS "TOM AND JERRY"

ABERDEEN, Wash.—Whether their two young sons, one three years of age and the other about three months old, shall be named "Tom and Jerry," in honor of their two grandfathers, Thomas Thomas and Jerry McGillicuddy is the problem disturbing Mr. and Mrs. Dan McGillicuddy of this city, and in the mean time the children are without names. The father of the two boys says he has all due respect and regard for his children's grandparents, but he is a strong anti-liquor advocate, and the combination of names does not appeal to him.

"BLIGHTY CORNER" IN PARIS IS RENDEZVOUS FOR AMERICAN TROOPS

PARIS, France.—One place which many American soldiers visit in Paris is the British "Blighty Corner," officially known as the "Foyer du Soldat Anglais." It is conducted by a group of English and American women as a place where Canadian, Australian and New Zealand soldiers who cannot go home for their ten days' leave may find a welcome. It has all the facilities of an up-to-date club, with perhaps a little more of the air of "home" than an ordinary club. Tea is served every afternoon to all comers by the wives of British officers, and there is every afternoon and evening a program of music and entertainment.

"My visit has given me much pleasure," wrote the Prince of Wales in the visitors' book. "Ditto" wrote the Duke of Connaught.

On the occasion of the Duke of Connaught's visit, the cheers of the Canadian soldiers were so lusty as to offend the ears of some of the residents of a fashionable hotel in the Place Vendôme nearby. They filed a complaint with the police, but the police replied: "They are authorized to make as much noise as they please. The British soldiers were not told to make less noise when they blew up the mines at Messines."

Twice a week the men at "Blighty Corner" are taken to visit the old corners of Paris. An interesting incident occurred this week when a party visited the church of Jeanne d'Arc. The priest presented them with souvenir medals representing Joan of Arc. "But there are only three Catholics among them," he was told. "It does not matter," replied the broad minded priest. "They all serve the same Master and General."

WAR SAVING CERTIFICATES AND THRIFT STAMPS GOOD PURCHASES

Offer Desirable Investment to Person of Moderate Means and Help U. S.

Details on the war savings certificates, war-savings stamps and thrift stamps campaign to be opened by the United States department of the treasury on December 1, have been received by Robert F. Stever, general executive secretary of the local liberty loan committee during the recent campaign. The sale of the war savings certificates will give the citizens of small means an opportunity to make investments in government securities.

The war-savings campaign will be in line with the general movement towards economy which has been inaugurated through the United States and its territories.

The war-savings certificate will be worth \$100, when it matures on January 1, 1923. The war-savings stamp will have a maturity value of \$5 in five years. A thrift stamp will be valued at 25 cents at the time purchased.

The plan makes it feasible for anyone to buy a \$100 certificate in installments of 25 cents. A thrift card will be provided and every time one has 25 cents to spare a thrift stamp can be purchased. When the sixteen spaces on the thrift card are all filled with "two-bit" thrift stamps the card is worth \$4. It is then turned in together with the difference between \$4 and the current price of a war-savings stamp. The war-savings stamp will be issued for \$4.12 with a maturity value of \$5 in 1923. So that when a thrift card is filled, it can be turned in together with 12 cents for a war-savings stamp which has a par of \$5 in five years. With the purchase of a war-savings stamp a \$100 war-savings certificate with 20 blank spaces to which war-savings stamps may be affixed will be given. When the holder of the certificate has finally filled the document with 20 war-savings stamps he will have a government paper that will be worth \$100 in 1923, but which has cost him \$2.40 to get.

The letter received from the war-savings committee which explains the system in another way is as follows: "R. F. Stever, Secretary of Liberty Loan Committee.

"Dear Sir: Under an act of congress, approved September 24, 1917, the secretary of the treasury was authorized to issue war-savings certificates, payments therefor to be evidenced by stamps. The aggregate amount of war-savings certificates

outstanding at any one time cannot exceed \$2,000,000,000. The terms and conditions of the act were left to the discretion of the secretary of the treasury.

"The secretary of the treasury appointed a war-savings committee. This committee has evolved a plan whereby the war-savings certificates will be issued by the secretary of the treasury which spaces provide for 20 war-savings stamps. The certificate is not transferable and will mature on January 1, 1923. The war-savings stamps will be issued during January, 1918 for \$4.12, which price represents a maturity value of \$5 in five years discounted at 4 per cent, compounded quarterly. The price of the stamps will increase by one cent for each month during 1918, the increase in price representing the accrued interest. Thus, all stamps affixed to a war-savings certificate, series 1918, mature at one time, January 1, 1923, and \$5 will be payable at that time in respect of each war-savings stamp affixed to the certificate.

"In addition to the war-savings stamps, thrift stamps in denominations of 25 cents will be issued, which stamps may be affixed to a thrift card provided with spaces for sixteen stamps. The card when filled is worth \$4 and, with the difference between \$4 and the current price of the war-savings stamp, is exchangeable for a war-savings stamp.

"This, in brief, is the plan of the committee. It is expected to inaugurate a sales campaign about December 1st.

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) "H. E. BENEDICT,
"Secretary War-Savings Committee."
"Washington, D. C., Nov. 6, 1917."

NEW DESTROYERS SAID TO BE SPEED MARVELS

WASHINGTON.—Reports have been made to the navy department upon the trials of one of the newest type destroyers, known to the service as "the flush deck type," which means that the deck has been stripped of the things that are to be found on the deck of the older destroyers. The new boats were required to develop not less than 35 knots on their trial trip, but with the engines properly tuned up several knots additional are not only possible but probable. It is not permitted to publish the results further than to say that the officers were very enthusiastic in their reports.

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